APOSTROPHE OF THE ÆOLIAN HARE TO THE WIND. "Wind of the dark blue mountain, Thou dost but sweep my s rings

Into wild gasts of mournfulness, With the rushing of thy wings.". When the gale is freshly blowing, My notes responsive swell, And over Music's power

Their triumphs seem to tell. But when the breeze is sighing Then comes a "d ing fall, Less, less indeed exulting, But swee er far than all!

It seem to tell of feelings,
And youthful pleasures fled,
Of hopes and friends once cherished, Now mingled wi h the dead. And oh! how sweetly touching.

Is the sad and plaintive strain,

Recalling former pleasures That ne'er can live again. Once more the breezes freshen, And sweep the Æolian strings.

And again their notes are swelling With the rushing of thy wings They seem to cheer the drooping, To bid the wretched live. And with their sounds eestatic His withering hopes revive. Alas! and in lite's drama,

as a matter of coursesy.

Mr. MOORE. I do not rise to make a nomi-Howe'er man plays his part, Hope is forever breathing On the lyre of the h-art. Hope is forever touching. Some chord that vibrates there, While bi ter disappointment Mars the delusive air. Alternate joys and sorrows, Obedien to her call, Now breathe a strain that's flattering, my vote shall be cast for James McDowell,

And now "a dying fall." But how unlike the measures, him to be pre-eminently qualified for discharging Breathed from the Æ dian string! These soothe the heart that's wounded, the duties of that or any other office that the peo ple could place him in
Mr. Mc viULLEN went into quite an elabo Those p ant a deeper sting.

Then wind of the dark blue mountain, Still sweep my trembing a rings Into sweet strains of mournfulness, With the flutter of thy wings. . These four lines are from Mrs. Hemans. FOREIGN NEWS. Arrival of the Quebec. TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND The p. cket ship Quebec arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, from London. She brings London papers of the 7 h and 8th of December, two days later than our previous advices. The only intelligence of any moment by this

arrival is the commercial. There is reported, inhis constituents, as well as himsell, were anxious deel, a ministerial crisis in Spain, occurring on the 29 n of Novemb r, but these things are so frequent that they auract little notice. Senor Isin-ritz resigned; his successor, Senor Viluma, could not sustain himself, and Senor Isturitz was replaced—all in the same day.

The Paris dates are of the 6 h The papers are occupied with the discussion of the financial nd commercial prospects of the country.

The Austrian Observer of the 1st, declares

that it is authorised to announce that no secret treaty has ever existed between Prussia, Austria Accounts from the Baltic report a great scarcity of vessels and advance in grain. [From the London Chronicle, Dec. 3 ] Review of the Bruish Cor . Trade - We have now arrived at a period of the year when, under ordinary circumstances, the trade-usually becomes dull; farmers having to provide for their Christmas rents, &c., generally supply the market liberally in December, and merchants and millers are, perhaps less incomed to add to their stocks

the whole year. Under these circumstances, it is not improbable that a temporary re-action to a moderate extent may occur in prices; but we must confess that we do not much expect anything like a reduction of consequence either in prices of wheat

or spring corn.
Our principal reason for coming to the conclusion that quotations of wheat are not likely to rowers have not been on so liberal a scale since harvest as to give rise to a well-founded doubt whether farmers will be very anxious to part freely with what they may still have on hand, except at high terms

By our adv ces from Scotland, we learn that a considerable quantity of snow had tallen, and that the frost had been severe. Out-door work had inerefore wholly ceased, and farmers having been busily employed threshing, to obtain folder for

their cattle, good supplies of corn had been brough From Ireland, we learn that the inquiry for all descriptions of provisions had continued very ac-tive and that the fall which took place in the alu- of Indian corn in November had again been recovered. The supplies of grain from the farmeis had, we are informed, scarcely kept pace For J with the local demand; hence very little was being shipped to England; indeed, when we state that the price of patment is higher in some parts

of Ireland than that of wheaten flour here, we do not see how we can expect arrivals from thence. In bonded wheat the operations have not been particularly extensive, the high precessions of noiders having checked business. The letms asked have been within is to 2s. per quarter of those at which similar qualities have been offered tree, the smallness of the stock under lock, and the belief that no great addition can now be made to the same by fresh importations till next spring, having imparted great confidence to holders.—

Several purchasers from France have attended Mark-lane, but they appeared to consider the holders having checked business. The terms Mark-lane, but they appeared to consider the rates demanded too high, and lew bargains have,

Country manufactured flour has moved off steadily, at previous prices, and for American barrels quite as much money has been obtained. The conviction that our own barley crop has vielzed i differently is quite as general as it was

at the time of the harvest; still the maisters are very reductant to pay the exicting high prices; and so contiously have all parties acted of late, that there has been no accumulation of stocks in the hands of eitner maisters, brewers or dealers.
Indian corn is in oot demand in Irelant, and ranged at the same price as low quality of wheat. London, Monday night, Dec. 7th, 1846.

The marker I ir English securities exhibited no change from the prices at which they left off on Saturday. In the carry part of the dry there was a teel of which lended slightly to their improve-ment, but they afterward tell off and closed at Saturday's quota time. Considerett iff it 954 to I musty; the tirce per cents reduced at 911; the three and a quarter per cents at 961, bank stock found ineffectual neither nomine naving receiv. Son he left it incumbent on him to say a few at 2.64 to 74. Exch quer bills improved a mere ed a majout of all he votes cast, shade being at from 7s, to 11s.

Mr. Mc MULLEN then effered the following re-

Paris, Saiuntay evening, Dec. 5th .- Some he ing of business, and the prices of the French rentes were quoied somewhat lower than at the end of the day before. They soon rallied, however and went to steadily. The three per cents opened at 83t 25c., went down to 83t 45c., and after touching at 85t 50c., closed at 83t 45c. sitation was again perceptible to-day at the open-ing of business, and the prices of the French THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 7-Our

market has been dreadfully excited, and prices for alm st all sorts advanced fully ad per 1b.-The sales are about 30,000 baies, including 10,000 American, and 3000 Surat on speculation.

week the arrivals of Engish Wheat, Barley and Oats for our market coastwise, were on a very extensive scale, but a large portion of the former article went direct to the hands of millers. The imports of foreign Wheat and Flour were only moderate.

Fresh up this day the receipts of English wheat coastwise, as well as by land carriage and sam and Federali-is. ple, were seasonably good, and of fair average Natwithstanding the actual quantity of wheat of home produce on offer was large, the trade with that article was by no means so neary as might have been expected, arising chiefly from many of the large millers being rather short of stock. Still, however, the sale must be considered inactive, at barely, but at nothing quotable be-neath the currencies obtained on this day se'n-

Very little Indian Corn on show, and as much as 62s. per qr. was paid for a very superior lot of

American. We were by no means heavily supplied with free foreign Wheat. Selected parcels of both red and white moved off se dily at full last week's prices, but all other qualities were a mere drug though we cannot call them lower In Corn under lock, we have few sales to re-

In the currencies no alteration took place The Flour trade was dull, yet prices were sup-

Foreign-Free Wasat .- Dan vie and Kohings barg 69 to 64s; Meckl-nbarg 63 to 66s; Russian 54 to 63. Barley-Grinding 33 to 37s; Malting 40 to 45s. Beans-Egyptian 40 to 41s.; Medi terranean 40 to 43s. Pras - White 50 to 51s,-Oats-Russian 28 to 29s; Mecklenburg 25 to 28a. per quarter. American Flour 38 to 35s. per

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847. SENATE. The Senate having been called to order, Mr. BONDURANT moved the vacation of the chair until both houses were ready to proceed to the joint o der of the day. The foll wing act was communicated from the

An act providing for the punishment of certain offences within the ciries and boroughs of this Commonwealth. (Referred to the committee for Courts of Justice) ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

A message was received from the House of Defegates by Mr. Carson, announcing the readiness of that body to preceed to the joint order of the day; and also informing the Senate that the following gentlem-n had been put in nomination: John W. Jones, J. M. Mason, James McDowell, G. W. Summers and G. W. Hopkins.

Mr. WOOLFOLK offered the following joint

Resolved, That in joint elections, after the vote has been taken, neither branch of the Legislature will proceed to a new ballot until it has communicated with the other.

The CHAIR decided the resolution to be on of order, and it was altogether withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. WITCHER, who stated that there was upon the statute book a law to that ef-

Mr. BRAXTON remarked, that he would voie for Mr. Jones, unless some Senator would assure him that Mr. Hunter did not intend to move to Jefferson; if so, he inclinated that he would support a Western man-not because he considered the West entitled to the Senator, (for ne wished to see all sectional teeling dropped,) but

nation speech, because I think such speeches are generally more indicative of an imaginative mind in the speaker, than of any merit in thcandidate. I intered to vote for Mr. Summers, no atone because he is a Whig, but because I consider him the most capable of the nomines. It however, as will probably be the case, I should find it impossible to elect Mr. Summers, I shall he compelled to choose between the others, and Mr. STRI GER signified his intention of voting for Mr. McDowell for Senator, believing

rate speech, supporting the claims of George W Hopkins for the Senatorship. He alluded to the patriotism and public spirit of the West, in the last war and at the present time—he stated that Virginia had sent company after company-that she had poured out her heart's blood in defence of Virginia—all she sked, was to have her interests represented in the United States Senate After enlogising Mr. Hopkins States Sente After entogising Mr. Hopkin-very highly as a statesman and jurist, Mr. Mc Mullen brought up several convincing arguments to prove tha Mr. Hopkins was not at all tine med with Whitzery He felt concerned on the sit ject, because it was the first time that a trans-Alleghany cand date had ever been presented to the Assemby, and he did think that Western Virginia was entitled to the Senator. He would vote for him, kn wing that a large majorny of

Mr. COX remarked that he would suppor Mr Jones, not from any sectional feeling, for he would hate himself if he could entertain such tee ings for a moment. No; he looked upon every foot of Virginia land with as much interest as he did upon the 'and of his own county
—and he considered it his duty to protect the inerest of the people of Virginia, not of Chester-

Mr. STANARD expressed the pleasure he tell in knowing that old King Caucus was dead —he was happy to see that a minority would not a tempt to control a majority of the Legislature. as they had attempted a few days previous. He-hould vote for Mr Summers and hoped the Whig party would stick to him as long as it should be practicable: if he found it impossible to effect an election by so doing, he would then choose from the other nominees the man who, in his judgment, was most capable. He wished to assure the member from Scott, that if the West had poured out her blood in defence of the East, that the East had, in return, poured out her treathis period than at any other time during

that the East had, in reform, poured out her treasure in improving the West.

The Chair appointed the following committee to examine votes—Me-srs. SLOAN, GALLA-HER, McCAULEY, MOORE and COX:

FIRST BALLOT.

For John W Jones-Messrs, Scott, (Speaker,) Cox, Spirk, Baplist, Garrett, Dennis, Smith, Braxton and Fry

For George W. Summers-Messra Woods, Sutton, Thompson, Moore, Bondurant, Witcher Stanard, Rogers, Crump and Parriott—10.
For Mr. Lgg.—Mr. Wiley—1.
For T. Rittonia, Sr.—Mr. Woolfolk—1.
For G. W. Hoffins—Mr. McMullen—1.

The joint Committee having examined the vote, declared there was no election, as neither nominee had received a majority of the whole number of votes given. SECOND BALLOT.

SEUOND BALLOT.

For G. W. Summers-Messrs. Woods, Sutton, Thompson, Moore, Bondurant, Stanard, Crump, Rogers and Parriatt—9.

For John W. Jones-Messrs. Scott, (Speaker,) Cox. Spark Baptist, Garrett, Dennis, Smith, Braxton and Fry.—9. For JAMES McDowell-Messrs, Wallace, Willey,

ohnston, Witcher, Stringer and McChurry-6. For J. M. Mason-Messis, Williams, Gallaher, Stoan

For T. R. T. HE, St. - Mr. Woolfolk-1. For G. R. SAMUELS-Mr. Densale-1. For G. W. Horgins-Mr. McMullen-1. This ballo, like the last, resulted in no elec-

tion. The Senate then proceeded to ballot again. THIRD BALLOT.
For G. W. SCHMERS-Messes. Woods, Sutton, Thomp-

This ballot resulted in no election, like the twoposipone, but with frawn at the request of several members, until one more attempt had

Air. BONDURANT. Believing, ir. that it will be perfectly impossible to elect a Whig—and considering it a sacred du y devolving on me to assist in the election of a Senator, I must choose between the rival candidates of the Democratic party : I believe Mr. Mason to be the most com-

rant Galliber, Deneale, Soin, Ambier, Rogers and Privott-9
Privott-9
Por J McDowell, Mesers, Woods, Wollace, Moore, osed at Wiley, Johnston, Witcher, Stringer and McCauley-8, 954 to For G. W. Horkuss-Mr. Chompson-1.

Resolved, That the General Assembly do post-

long argument in support of his resolution. In he conduct of the Whigs very severely, designating them as Federalists.

Mr. MOORE It surprises me that the memher from Scott should blane the Whigs for the gether, and elect him to the Senate of the United manner in which they have been voting. There were sold 20,000 American at 5d to 74d; 1500 Pernam and Maranham 7d to 8d, 1600 Bahahia 7d to 74d; 500 Egyptian, 74d to 9d; 4000 Suhan ungrateful return for our assistance. He calls the whigs Federalisis. I am not a Federalisis. I am a Whig, and as good a Republican as him a thorough-going Democrat, and, generally, as Tories; but I will not do so, though I could show more analogy between their principles than can be shown between the principles of the Whigs

> Mr. McMULLEN desired to reply, but he was declared by the Chair to be out of order. Mr. BONDURANT wished to know if he must sit still and hear his party abused, without replying For his part, he would allow no man to lecture him in such a manner, and would not After considerable debate, entirely irrelevant to

the question, the clerk proceeded to call the roll for the fifth ballot-which resulted, as the preceding ones, in no election. FIFTH BALLOT.

FIFTH BALLOT.

For Gro. W. Summers—Mesers. Woods, Thompson, Sutton, Moore, Witcher, Stanard, Crump, Rogers and Parriott—9.

For Jso. W. Jores—Messrs. Scott, (Speaker,) Cox, Spark, Raptist, Garrett, Dennis, Smith and Fry—8.

For Jsa. M. Mason—Messrs. Williams, Bondurant, Galinher, Deneale, Sloan and Ambler—8.

For Jsa. McDowette—Hesser. Wallace, Willey, John ston, Stringer and McCauley—5.

For Thomas Ritchie, Sr.—Messrs. Woolfolk and McMullen—2.

Mr. GARRETT offered a resolution, postpon ing until to-morrow the execution of the joint order. Pending its consideration, a message was received from the House, informing the Senate hat they had passed a resolution to postpone he order of the day till Thursday. The resoluon motion of Mr. GARRETT.

The Senate adjourned,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1847. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR. The House was called to order by Mr. BANKS, who had been deputed by Mr. Speaker Jones to fill the Chair for this day. Atter a brief time

The House proceeded to the execution of the joint order of the day, having for its object the election of a Senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy created by the death of the Hon.

Isanc S. Pennybacker.
Mr. CARSON nominated for the office Col. James M. Mason, of the county of Frederick. Col. Mason, said Mr. Carson, is known as an accomplished gentleman, an eminent lawyer, and a distinguished statesman. His private character was above reproach-pure and unsuffied, even by an imputation. His mind was adornest by all the ornaments which science and literature could heap upon it. He was possessed of a very high order of talents, and among the foremost men in the country. He was not only known in Virginia, but had been before the nation as a representative in Congress from this state. He was for several years a Delegate in this Hall, where he won the respect and gratitude of his constituents by sustaining, with that zeal and ability which distinguished him, the interests and honor of his native State He was a member of the Convention of Virginia for amending the Sia e constitution—to which Virginia called come of her most illustrious sons, who had filled the eyes of the nation and had auracted the admiration or the world-and in that body his voice was heard resisting some of the provisions of the amended constitution, which are now deemed most obnoxious. He was even a distinguished member of that illustrious assembly. He was anerwards a member of Congress from the Frederick District, in which station he proved himself capable and zealous, and was devoted to the in crests of his country; and gained for himself a high distinction as a man, as an orator, and as a statesman. As an orator, whether at the bar or in the halls of legislation, he possesed the power of commanding the admiration and convincing he ju gment of his hearers.—Mr Catson felt proud in bringing the nome of such a man before the Legisla ure- a man so distinguished for his public and private virtues-tor his lea ning, and tor is bilines as a st tesman. He trusted it might be the pleasure of the Legislature to elect im, confident that he would be a fit representarive of Virginia in the Senate of the United

Mr. STREET nominated James McDowell. Esq., of Rockbridge. Governor McDowell, he said, was too well known for him, if he were capable, to say any thing in the way of eulogy of him. He hoped the House would that day pay a debt due, by electing Governor McDowell to the Senate of the United States.

Wr. DANIEL said hey were about to fill an

Wr. DANIEL said hey were about to fill an ffice no less important for the distinction it contered, than for the high responsibility which attaches to it. For that office he begged leave to nominate John W. Jones, E.q., of the county of Chesefield. In presenting his name, he discharged a duty not only congenial to his own feelings and to those whem he represented, but he ventured to say, if it pleased the Legislature to elect him, their choice would meet a cordial response from the scaboard to the Alleghanies, from ne timit of the Commonwealth to the other. What is the question which presents itself in se-lecting an individual to fill this high station? What are the qualifications he should be required to possess to entitle him to the confidence if the Legislature? With one accord the answer would be, an elevated moral character, political experience and high mental ability. He asked the gentleman he nominated did not possess, in an eminent degree, these requisites? As for his moral character, in the words used by the member from Frederick, (Mr Carson,) it was beyond and above reproach. The breath of suspicion had never dared to rest upon it. What was his political experence? Look at his course—look at his whole life—look to Congress, where he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, the mist important committee of that body -and afterwards in the chair of the presiding of firer, a station regarded second only to that for which he is now offered; but in his opinion second in dignity only to that of President of the United States. The ability with which he acquitted himse f in these high and responsible stations was well known. It was needless for Mr. D. to pronounce encomiums on Mr. Jones; he was known to each and every member of the House His reputation extended to the limits Commonwealth, yea over the Union Therefore he would desist; ardently itself. trusting that the vote of the House would place him where, in his opinion, the voice of the Commonwealth would say be ought to be placed.

Mr. PATRICK resired to call the attention of the House to a gestlem in he regarded as entirely Western man; but he would not base his claim on that fact. He was entirely qualified, men'ally and morally. He would consider that he was detracting from his claims, were he to urge an appeal for him on the ground that he was a Western min. Groros W. Summers, Esq. of Kanawha, was the gentleman to whom he alluded He was a distinguished Whig, and had always been a Whig; and he called on the Whig mem-bers to give Mr. Summers their votes. He need not tell the House that, if elected, he would discharge the duties of Senator to the satisfaction of the people of the Commonwealth. He asked the General Assemb'y to give the claims of Mr. S. a

Mr. COOK would say a few words with regard to one of the nominees. Friday he had had the honor to presen to the consideration of the bridge, for the dis inguished office then filled. The Legislature was this day called on to fill a simiar office, made vacant by the inscrutable hand of Providence. He had risen, therefore, to discharge his duty to the West again, by seconding the nomination made by the gentlem in from Franklin, (Mr. Street.) No man in the broad limits of the Commonwealth was better fitted for the station than the nominee of that gentleman. It might have been premature; it might have been better had Mr. McDowell's claims not been presented Friday; but Mr. Cook claimed now that he stood recius in curia, and he asked the Legislature to give to his claims that consideration which was due them; not because he was a distinguished Dowell was not sound on the question of slavery. He assured the House that Gov. McD. was as sound on the point as any man in Virginia. He was as firm as the mountains which tower above him; they could no be more firm than is James McDowe I. No man in Virginia is more decidperent of the remaining nominees, and for him 1 ed in his support of the interests of the South, and in he less descriving of censure. He presumed FOURTH BALLOT.

For John W. Jongs-Mell S. Scott, (Speaker.) Cox, Spark, Baptist, Garrett, Woolfolk, Dennis, Smith, Scrivices in this Had, in the Gobernatorial chair, Compand Fy-10

For J. M. Mason Mesers, Souton, Wolfer Bondu.

G. W. C. Dowell would be elected if so he would G v AcDowell would be elected; it so, he would stand shoulder to shoulder with the infomitable Hower in the Senate of the United States, de

fending the principles of Virginia Mr. HIEPP did not rise to make a speech to his nomination. He was a min tited to reflect honor on the commonwealth and on the United States I! elected he would be an ornathe course of his remarks he animadverted upon the country had witnessed since that period, Mr. Mason had remained fi m and steadlast to those him a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all to-

Mr MORISON nominated Ggo. W. Hopkins, of the county of Washington. The report-er could not hear what he said in recommendahim a thorough-going Democrat, and, generally, ple question. He acknowledged himself to be that he urged his services in Congress as evi-

gentlemen from Frederick and Hampshire) to the worth and excellence of James M. Mason as a man, his integrity as a politician, and his ability as a statesman; and, Sir, if I know myself, I am actuated in supporting his nomination alone by those high considerations of public duty lic agents But, Sir, before I proceed further with this subject, I must express my regret at the circumstances which seem to surround us .-Sir, it is with unfeigned regret that I have seen the name of John W. Jones brought before this House for the office we are about to fill. regret this, because I shall be constrained to vote tor another. But, Sir, under other circumstances there is no man in this House-no, Sir, not his warmest friend on this floor-who would have supported his election more cordially than I would have done. But, Sir, there is a propriety even in politics, whose behests I shall obey. Sir, let us look at this matter. When we were elected to our seats on this floor, we all knew that we should have to elect a Senator to fill the vacancy to happen by the expiration of the term of service of William S. Archer. Sir, it never entered into

orime of his life and in the midst of his userulness; and, Sir, the result of the election has proved it. Who were the contestants before this hour for that office? Smith and Hunter first, and Hunter and Jones last. True it is, that during the contest, the name of Gov. Mc-Dowall was introduced, but it came to us profer. Dowell was introduced; but it came to us under a protest, by the gentleman from Wythe; and I am forced to believe that his friends who presented him here had no serious hope of electing him; and the presumption is almost irresistible, that the object in presenting his name was secondary, not primary,—collateral, and not direct. I say, therefore, in all candor, that the West are entitled to fill the vacancy, if they can present us a man worthy to fill it. And, sir, I think there are gentlemen from the West, presented to us to-day, on whom even the fastidious vi-sion of the gentleman from Lynchburg may look without disgust. Sir, gentlemen may denlore sectional feelings, sectional jealousies, and sectional prejudices. There is no man in this House, or in this Commonwealth, that deplores them more than I do; but their existence no man pretends to doubt. It is vain to close our eves and shut our ears to the fact. There stand the mountains, and here lie the plains. Nature has given us different countries, from which spring dissimilar interests. And when that is the case until human nature shall be changed, we shall have jealousies and prejudices. It is the part of wisdom and magnanimity to quiet those prejudi-ces by yielding to the West in any reasonable re-It it is prejudice, let us respect that preindice; and courtesy, if not justice, demands that he West should fill this vacancy, it, as I said before, a man is presented worthy the office. Well, sir, we have three presented, all conceded to be gentlemen; and of Gov. McDowell I may say, to use a true but significant phrase, he is a gentleman and a scholar; of James M. Mason I will say, he is not only a gentle man and a scholar, but he is something more; he is a satesman, a man of enlarged liberal and comprehensive views—one that can soar above the petry strifes and conflicts of the hour-and, with a far-reaching vision, look into the future, as the eagle is said to look into the sun; and catching its light, with an eye that never winks and a wing that never tires, he pursues the even tener of his way. Sir, he has a basis of mo ral and politically integrity which will bear any superstructure; an integrity which no malign in-fluence can approach, much less contaminate.— He is every way worthy to represent Virginia in the Senate of the United States. Place him there, and he will be the faithful, zealous and ardent representative of her political creed. He will represent her talent and dignity, her lolly and indepen-dent spirit; and, if needs be, he will represent her

him, and because he will honor the office as much as he is honored by it. Mr McDEARMON said: Mr. Speaker, I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech-1 am not a speech making man; nor do I intend to add another name to the nominations already made, but simply to second the nomination of my triend from Prince George. Mr. Speaker, I was struck with a remark of som gentleman, made on this floor on Friday last, whose name I do not now rem inher. That gentleman said, that "the election then going on reminded him of a game at caids." Now, Mr Speaker, I am no gambler; I sometimes play a social game at whist, and oc casionally take a hand at "seven-up," (or old sledge,) with about as much success, though, as I had the other day in electing my favorite to the United States Senate. My friend from Petersburg said, that the d minant party in this House had the cut, shuffle and deal, and, he might have said, he game in their own hands. This, I believe, Mr. Speaker, is considered a great advantage overvour adversary. But we had a still greater advantage than that: we held the ace, jack, and ten of trumps, and a number of other trumps to back them-which is high, jack, and the same; and our adversaries held the lone deuce, which i

generous hispitality I shall support him cordial

y and sincerely, because I have all confidence in

And, notwi hstanding all this, we were beat-Now, Mr. Speaker, it is evident to every e present that it was owing to the playing of cards—they were badly played. I sincerely hope, Mr. Speaker, that our partners, on this occasion, will play the game according to Hoyle that they will not play into the hands of our poli-tical opponents; that they will not give them out ens, and suffer them to catch our jack. Let it not be said that Virginia, one of the strongest Derity in her Legislature, suffered the Whigs to elect both U. S. Senators; but let us—the entire Democratic party of her Legislature—unite up-on one man. I shall east my vote for John W.

Mr. DANIEL regretted the remarks of his friend from Prince William (Mr. Tyler) He hoped they were not designed to have the weight -even in politics. Such a sentiment was. indeed, correct; but in what way, he begged to ask, had the nomination of Mr. Jones violated any rule of propriety?

Mr. TYLER did not mean to charge the genman (Mr. Daniel) with improper conduct in no-minating Mr. Jones. When he spoke, it was in reference to his (Mr. T.'s) own notions of propri-

ter the case. The remarks of the gentleman (Mr. Tyler) are inexplicable. Why was it that those remarks were made, unless to draw a line between East and West? Had that gentleman, or any other man, presented such a nominee as Mr. Jones, as well calculated as that gentleman to fill the office. Mr. D. would have voted for him with pleasure, though he came from the very bank of the Ohio. He regarded the Commonwealth as an unit at least on this question; and, no matter from what quarter such a man came, it was said an Eastern man was to be elected, and Western man as he was, in nomination, he receiv ed not a word of reprobation from him nor from any other gentleman, he believed, with whom he (Mr. D.) acted; and yet when they nominated Mr. Jones, they were met with censure. Mr. D. here instanced a vote for a nominee from the West-Senator Pennybacker-on a former occasion; a vote he gave most willingly. year Governor Smith was supported by the West, of his tri nd from Prince William. He was unline of distinction between the East and the West, ested against any such question between Eas and West, and d-clared that he would not sub-mit to it. He had been willing to vote for any man whom he thought qualified for the office, om whatever quarter of the State he might come. H- would have nothing to say against either of He would have nothing to say against either of the three gentlemen, whose names were before the House; he had no regress to indulge with regard to them. His only jobject was to put Mr. Jones in nomination, and to sustain him without assailing others. And he hoped the friends of Mr. Jones would not be influenced by the remarks of the gentleman from Prince William; or that there would not be against them.

they would not permit them to have the effect for which it would seem they were intended.

Mr. SYME did not rise to interfere with this links family sea party. He was vain enough to reclieve that he was 100 amiable to interfere and disturb the harmony and concord in feeling and sentiment which was now exhibited by the great Democratic Reputlican family - that unity

ment which ran down Aar, n's beard, and "O'er his garments a costly odour shed." But be it known, said Mr. S., that this is the grea Democratic party of Virginia we have before us to-day, preaching this sublime spectacle of har-He should indeed be the most unamiable of men to say a word to disturb that family con cord. But he destred to say a word to a gentleman (Mr McDearmon) in whom he felt, he con-lessed, a considerable interest; for he came from a county which bore the name of the beautiful and classic stream which flowed by the town he (Mr. S) represented: the county of Appamattax. He would give him some advice. He was playing against a stocked pack, and stood no chance o win; but he would advise him to do as he Mr. Syme) had done, play his hand out, if he did n't win a trick.

Mr. HUNTER did not rise to take any part in this singu ar discussion, but to ask a sim-ple question. He acknowledged himself to be and profoundly ignorant of party tactics in his breast in the course of the discussion.—
They had before them several gentlemen, of great attainments in the various branches of know-ledge, and their eminent and pre-eminent abilities and public services. He was glad to reside in a State which could boas of such great men. Yet for a Democrat—which was hard enough, in all concience—he must ask a question of the member from Appomatiox, (Mr. McDearmon.) Mr. H. said he was startled, his flesh craw ed when he heard that gentleman say that among the nominees of his party on Friday last, there was a Jack. Now two of the names then before them were again placed in nomination, and therefore he must beg him to designate whether either of them was the Jack; for it was bad enough to vote for a Democrat, he trusted the Whigs might not be subjected to the additional mortification of being placed in the wretched dilemma of voting for a Jack. He called on him to enlighten a green Whig on this point, and relieve him of his

Mr. HUNTER-A very fair bit, Mr. Speaker, and I should be very much of a Jack if I did not take it in the right spirit, and send it back by a fair reply. The gentleman would remember that in his (Mr. H.'s) speech about the Judgeship, he said not a word touching the "Jack," but he spoke of that patient, enduring, sagacious and philosophical animal, the mule. Will that gentleman, who is a lowlander, continued Mr. H., compare the mule with the jack-the mule of whom so many anecdotes are related in history, with the jack, the dullest of all animals? Mr. McDEARMON-The gentleman seems surprised that I should compare a jack with a There is a very close connection between We can't have mules without jacks. [During this repartee about mu'es and jacks

the House gave way to the most boisterous laugh-Mr. BOCOCK would say a single word in explanation of the vote he should give. If he folowed his own inclinations, he should vote for Mr. Jones, whom he preferred to any man nominated; but he was one of those who believed that there was something like fairness in all legis-lative proceedings. They had been acting in the spirit of giving one Senator to Eastern and another to Western Virginia. He was not himself influenced by any sectional considerations, and if the West had not offered a man whom he deemed qualified, he should certainly have given his vote for Mr. Jones; but he considered Mr. Mason in all respects equal to the nominee of the gentle-man from Prince George, and, inasmuch as he was a Western man, he felt it due to the West that he should vote for Lim. Mr. MURRIS sustained the nomination of Mr. McDowell. He was proud that we had such a man in Virginia, and hoped there was not one

within the sound of his voice who did not feel the same pride. He hoped the Legislature would do this distinguished man justice to day. He was brought forward on Friday, not by his wish, or by the wish of his warmest friends. He hoped it would be viewed in that light. With regard to the questions of East and West, he represented his technique to be anti-sectional—being born in the East and living in the West, he felt a warm attachment to both sections, as he hoped all others Mr. GOODSON was sorry for the cause which brought about this election. He had much rather Mr. Pennybacker should be living. A gentleman had been nominated, who lived in his

der some embarrassment, but, acting from a sense of duty, he must say that it was indiscreet to bring Col. Hopkins forward, and that he at least could not vote for him. They were called on to fill an office next in eignity to that of President indeed, he had almos rather be a Senator of the United States than President. For this exalted office, he would vote for Gov. McDowell, believing him the best qualified of all the persons named. To the gentleman from Prince William (Mr Tyler) he must say, that they crought forward Gov. McDowell, on Friday last, with some expectation that he would be elected. It did not turn out as they expected. Mr. G. felt satisfied that Governor McDowell would not have adforward then -it there was any thing wrong in that, blame his triends, not him. He told the

tion, he had received a letter from him, in which he expressly disapproved of the course of his riends in bringing him forward on Friday.

Mr. COCKE found a number of eminent men presented for the consideration of the Legislature. Among them was James McDowell. Mr. Cocke would cast his vote on the first ballot for the man whose high attainmen's he believed best fit him for the election. But he had little hope of his success; and, in course of time, it was possi hie they would have to choose between Governor McDowell and some other Democrat. There fore he would call on his special friends to do them the favor to explain the vote lately given in the House of Representatives by Governor Mc-Dowell, which had attracted the attention of many who admire him. He (Mr. Cocke) had himself ong been the admirer of Governor McDowell, for the qualities of his head and heart, and he, therefore, felt the greater interest in knowing why he voted to create a Lieutenant General to be ele vated over the heads of those brave Generals in Mexico, who have won honor for themselves and their country. He wanted some reason for a

Mr. GOODSON did not know that any genleman could answer the interrogatory. He had not had anything to say to Mr. McDowell on the and bearing they would seem to import. The subject. It was known to the House that Mr. gentleman had said there was a propriety in all McDowell represented the strongest Democratic district in this State, and had to respect his constituents. For himself, he (Mr. G.) would have decidedly advised against the proposition to create the Lieutenant General. He hoped the gentleman would be satisfied with this. ter.] It was a small matter, and he hoped it would not be allowed to drive a man from the councils of the nation. It might be forgiven-we were

none of us perfect, and all were liable to error .-[A laugh.]
Mr. DORMAN rose to explain his course.-It would give him no ordinary pleasure to vote for a man he had known from boylood to this hour, and who, in all the attributes of a man of talent and moral worth, was record to none in the Commonwealth. He regretted that in voting for George W. Summers it would be but to confer on him an empty honor. Would to God it were in the power of the party who approve his principles to confer on him a substantial evidence of enlogy of G. W. Summers was not his purpose; for he believed him above enlogy, and any elfort to add brilliancy to his name must rather di-minish than increase its lustre. If there was a man in the broad limits of the Commonwealth who excelled all others in point of qualifica-In Congress, when he had a seat in that body, he stood at the head of the Virginia delegation, as acknowledged by Whig and Democrat. It as acknowledged by wing and Democrat. It was, however, not a contest tetween Mr. Summers and another; but between the Leconcos. In view of the exigency of selecting between the Democratic nominees, Mr. D. would be happy to learn of what particular stripe each gendeman was; for although they might not possibly be comparable to the rag car-pet which Col. Joe. Watkins rendered so famous

in former times-to say the least, they were yet somewhat mosaic. He would like to know sor hing of their different hues. As at present advised, he would vote for Governor McDowell, be tween the Democratic nominees, when he felt called upon, in order to effect an election, to make a choice from such materials. He could say to the Democrats that Governor McDowell was a Simon Pure. As for his vote for the Lieutenant General, Mr. D. looked up n that as an administration measure. Gov. McDowell was placed in Congress as a friend of the administration; and, moreover, occupied the remarkable po-sition of representing the most decided, invelerate and true blue Democratic district in the United States;—what was he to do but to sustain the administration? But he understood that Mr. Hop kins voted side by side with Mr. McDowell for the Lieut. General; and Mr. Dorman begged teave to inquire what Messrs. Mason and Jones would have done had they been in Congress ?-It would be unfair to condemn Governor McDow-Il for what any Democrat would have done.

Mr. TYLER (in answer to Mr. Dorman) considered Col. Mason of the right stripe, and hould only speak of what he had done, and by that adge of his forme course.

Mr. TUNSTALL, said he hoped that the House

would be parient and not greedy for the sacrifice.
This is no game of cards, in my opinion-nor

any thing like it. It is a grave and serious business—a solemn and responsible duty we have to perform, and I for one do not desire to perform it are the sovereign people called upon to cast our suffrages-the candidates are presented to usand we must cast our votes according to con-sciences and the heavy responsibility of obligation to our constituents and duty to our country. Who of us can hesitate? Who can fail to decide? And must we cast our votes so ely with reference to the fact whether he for whom we vote will be the successful nominee? How is it with us when we call upon our friends at home? this assembly—and he confessed, further, that he had heard what had occasioned some alarm be elected, and if not, vote for some one who will?" No, no. We ask them to sustain us, to sustain our principles, whatever the result may be whom the most glowing accounts had been I shall pursue that course to day. How can we expect to sustain our principles and measures at whilst we cannot shot our eyes to the fact f be ing in a minority, I shall trust to chances; I shall vindicate my principles, identified as I sincerely believe them to be with the Constitution and with the cause of civil liberty itself, by voting for him who will represent them. No impulses of party expediency-of reward for apostacy-of a boon held out for treachery-shall taint my "great right of suffrage" upon this occasion. I find a man to my hand, able, qualified, decided. But, least attained to some consequence-we are entitled to some little consideration. King Caucus is dead, sir; the magician has lost his wand; he who | thought it was strange we had so long had our "arrayed his warriors but to conquer," is prostrate the provisions of the Constitution, can once more Under these circumstances, the Whig party finds

not see but they would suit very well for a Sena- we ask as to the manufactory and "color of the Randolph, Tazewell and Leigh, and that long lin cloth," or of what stripe are these individuals, we are informed by the gentleman from Prince councils, you might speak of that proud travel William, that his man is of the "right stripe."-Sir, I would like to know what is the right str pe. less eye—but not to day: No, Sir!—not on Is there but one color in this garmen? Is it of one 20th of January, 1847, must we detract from smooth, even, unbroken, Democratic suifaceunmixed of color, with no relief to the eye-unredeemed, in one single thread, from the uniform, rather there were a little variety in the web of the gentleman's garment. We must hope for something better. Mr. Speaker-I believe in what Gen. Jackson

said-"the retributive judgments of Heaven;" and if I mistake not the signs of the times, it is fast hastening to correct, if I should not say punish, the evils and abominations of this administration. But, sir, we have erected among us today a new standard of merit, a new claim to consideration-and that, sir, is the claim of locality; the qualification of position, of latitude; and the gentieman from Prince William, whilst he deprecates sectional feeling, and dividing the House into Eastern and Western sections and interests, says that there is a propriety in politics, and that these considerations must be consulted. I protest against such a doctrine. I protest against this system of dividing, of destroying the integrity, the unity, the sovereignty of Virginia in the Senate of the United States. I protest against any other propriety upon this occasion than the propriety of character, of qualification, of talents and patriotism. I never was, I never will be influenced by such considerations as of localityand for this position it would matter not with me whether the individuals came from the same ounty-nay, sir, if they were twin-brothers-provided they were gifted with the qualities of head and heart which should distinguish the incum-bent of that high and responsible position. The gentleman said, 'vonder were the mountains, and bere were the plains," What of that? I know it—I am glad of it—I am proud of it; I would not have it otherwise than it is. Virginia, with its sea coast plains, its hills and vallies, its eternal mountains of blue-it is all, all one Virginia; and no man can be a Virginia Senator whose intellect and heart do not equally represent the light and beauty of her sunny plains, and whose unbending firmness of purpose and character do not reflect the still and granite firmness of her eternal mountains. I cannot at once fall into the expediency which has recently been preached to us; no, sir, I cannot subscribe to it so readily. I do not aspire, sir, to the unenviable character of a leader; bu own town, and was the representative of his dis-trict in Congress. He was placed, therefore, un-I must be excused it I demur to being made a servile follower; and I beg in this reference to say a word or two about last Friday's work—that other election of Senator. Sir, on that day, there was prominently, and, as the result evinced, successfully, brought to our consideration, a gentle-man who, in the memorable canvass of 1840when this portion of the entire continent- when every man, woman and child was interested and excited by an enthusiasm, and interest and de ermination, never before witnessed or heard of—at that time, when all men were aroused from le thangy and slumber—when all believed that great principles and deatest interests were involved—there was found one man—one solitary gentleman—who could not participate in this general, this universal feeling of his tellow-countrymen -who was so elevated, so sublimated, so etherialized in his sense of propriety and patriotism, that he could not find it in his heart to vote for either Mr. Van Buren or Gen. Harrison!-who House (Friday) that he had not received a line could Touch neither the then President of the United States, nor the hero of an hundred batfrom Governor McDowell, nor had any other member of the Legislature. But since that elecles-who could touch neither his country' highest civil officer, nor its then greatest living de fender. Sir, that was enough for me! I contess my vision is too short for that! This is an abstraction, which runs into the seventh Heaven, and I cannot reach it. And now, Sir, "tell it not in Gath," publish it not in Richmond, this is the gentleman of all the world who is to represent Virginia in the Senate. King Caucus is dead, we hear, and this gentleman's especial triends, they say, have killed him; and yet, Sir, I read a speech delivered in another body, in which one of the especial friends tells us that he was unfortunately sick at that last occasion, upon which the nately sick at that last occasion, upon which the King summoned his liege subjects around himbut that if he'd been well, he should have obeyed the summons-he should have placed Mr. Hunter before it, and if not successful in the councils of the King, he should have abandoned him, (Mr. Hunter,) and abided by the decree of the Autocrat. So that it is likecus tell and expired, he would have carried some lucky people to the grave with him. I think our first great and paramount duty is to vote for Mr. Summers—it may by possibility happen that he may be elected, but if not, if in the last resort I must choose, I shall vote for Mr. McDowell. I know him well-I know him to be a gentle-man without reproach-a man of talents, of high nan without reproach—a man of talents, of high more rumor or surmise, on the subject, oug haracter, and worthy to fill the place. I am to have any influence upon any just claim to have any influence upon any influ and heard, that Mr. Mason is a gentleman of high qualifications—able and independent;—but, per-mit me to say, Sir, (and I give it only as my humble opinion, for which, if erroneous, o one is responsible but myself,) that we in Virgit a can make very great men out of scantier and smaller materials than any people on earth. Yankee Doodle is a great man at invention and machine making, but in this business of the great-man manufactory we beat him all hollow. Why, Sir, when I listen to nomination speeches here, I hardly know where I am-and I told a friend the other day, that I did not know whether I was in Virginia or not-we had such a shower of intellectual giants rained down upon us, whenever we had a Judge, Senator, or other officer to elect, that I searcely knew whether I was here, at home, in good, plain, old-fashioned Virginia, or not. I cannot doubt that gentlemen here are entirely sincere in what they say of their friends-my couriesy will not permit me to doubt them. They are all, no doubt-as Anthony said of the mur derers of Cassar—"They are all—all—honorable men." Perhaps they may be (though that I wouldn't undertake to say) like the old lady who went to console one of her neighbors upon the oss of her child. "Poor little thing," said she "I reckon it's gone to Beizabub's bosom." no-you don't mean Belzabub," said one, "you mean Abraham." "Ah! never mind," she replied, "they are both mighty good men." I can't say, then, whether this is a case of Belzabub and Abraham or not. Mr. T. said he felt that he had been a little discursive—he felt a disposition to be so. I have

> cided and avowed principles-not like some that "Who wire in and wire out And leave the matter still in doubt, Whether the snake that made the track Was coming in or going back "

that to perform, or to have performed for me, which is rather unpleasant and disagreeable, and

have voted, had they been there? And as we have been told by their respective friends, "that

we must judge of what they will do by what they

have done." I must conclude they would have so

voted. I cannot, at less give them credit for not

doing what they had no opportunity to do. I pre

I would say to some of my young friends—am-bitious and able young friends—if they wish to mount the ladder—if place is dearer to them than their country and a quiet conscience—if obscirity and privacy are unsupportable to them, and they must find the giddy height—why. I would sober, sedate, smoking friends (the Germany to them, watch the motions of the wheel, and will reap all the honor and glory which the when they find it descending on the left, take a lant Colonel and his indomitable men are d step to the right, and vice versa-wait for the ed to win in the fields of Mexico. breeze, stand on the pivot, if possible, and hold the balance of power when the beam is near an equilibrium; make yourself recessary to a parti-cular side. In such position you will be seenmen will gaze upon you, admire your fair pro-portion, and anon your features will begin to radiate with intelligence, your limbs grow longer, he who, if he had kept his stand at wither of the extremities, would have been so diminutive as to be scarcely visible, has suddenly, from well-timed position, grown into a creature of tremendous consequence, and most sublime and magnificent proportions. I am a believer in Shakspeare—
"Some men are born great—some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them," said he, and the world acknowledges that the bard knew a thing or two, tho' he did live some few years past. I do not mean to enlogise any body-it is not my habit or my taste, and, if it were, I know but few will deserve it. What are the claims of those presented to us? One was urged because he had been a member of the House of Representatives, a member of Congress. Well, that's a good one!" Mr. TYLER said, if the gentleman alludes to daily expect Colonel Mason, I have to say, that I did not urge his claims upon the ground of his having been rected to to Congress, as a reason why he should be elected, but on the ground that he had discharged his duties there ably, and to the admiration of all.

Mr. TUNSTALL I did not allude particularly to the nominee of my friend from Prince William, for they have all been to Congress; but my friend was quite warm in his cology-lotty in his panegyric-he soared high in the warmth of his feelings—perhaps he did not measure his lan-guage when he spoke of the towering intellect and brilliant qualities of his nominee. Sir, I eyes shut against the light of this tremendous luminary. "A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid;" and it is a little remarkable, that some of the magnificent spirits that glitter in the sun-light, from that of which we have just heard, have William S. Archer. Sir, it never entered into the cert more contemplation, nor did it enter into the contemplation of ten men in this body that a Western man would be put in nomination for that vacancy. There was then a representative from man of whom they were entirely satisfied, and who, by an insertiable ordination of Providence, was ket to them, to the State, and to the nation, in the location of service of with contenting the well-founded anxiety.

Onder these circumstances, the variety into the wonder and gaze. But, Sir, there was allow the umpire between contending them to will divide the triple of this Court of this court and security actions, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, and our kind friends come to us with bend-tion, we late to do when the well-do un well-dounded anxiety.

The defendants above name of whom the rules of this Court and give king to with the undirection of this court and give king to the king the well-dounded anxiety.

The defendants above name of with the

councils, you might speak of that proud travell of the upper sky-of unfailing wing and see sublimity of these grand proportions, by bring ing up these wrens, who have all their lives been hopping about upon the fences, and under the steady and progressive ply of the Democratic brambles, and calling them eagles. But Sir shuttle? This will not do for me, Sir. I would pardon my friend: his imagination was warm -his fervor was up-and it was only a smi dash of the fancy—and I like him the better for I like a little flirt of that kind now and then, was only fearful that my friend would take no off upon the wings of his eagle, and carry a into regions that I could not breathe in freely the I pacse. It I should, however, get upon his back I wish him to abare none of his energy or power but carry us safely through the difficulties the

beset us in the political heavens.

Mr SYME said that his friends, the reporter

would bear him out in the assertion, that no may could appreciate better than a printer, that "order is Heaven's first law." Their types sometimes 2.

into a confused mass, which was technically ca

ed pi; and the letters had then to be picked u-one by one, with great patience, and put in the-

proper places. Now the confusion into which

the Democratic party was thrown, 1 mindel his the Democratic party was thrown, it mindet his of this condition of types; and he would under take the duty of the printer, and endeavor to restore order, by picking up the types and arranging them. With this view he would number the Democratic nominees in the order in which there were introduced—not in the order of merit, (as there were view little of their many those.) there was very little of that among them.) a by interrogating their friends, find out their position Then he would begin with No (Mr. Mason) Was he for the Sub Treawhen that measure was passed? Was he for now? Would he have voted for the Lieuenas General if he had been in Congress when the question was introduced? (Don't all speak once, gentlemen, said Mr. Syme. I will take vo all in due time.)—No. 2. Did the gentleman wi nominated G vernor McDowell approve of h vote for the Lieutenant General—No. 3. M S. said his friend from Pittsylvania had made test the other day that he never should be trie by; but as East and West had been brought upon day, and as there were those who approved the of the gentleman from Pittsylvania, he begie leave to ask the friend of Mr. Jones how m Internal Improvement votes that gentleman h given, and how many he was expected to give present session? Also, whether he would have stained the Lieu. General, h. d he been in Congre Mr. S.'s own views were well known on I-nal I provements; yet he would not vote for Jones, no mauer how many anti-Internal I provement votes he had given. No. 4. Wi was Mr. Horkins a few years ago, and un agency had he in that little sola party-that pa ty which kept this House nearly a fortnight king an election of Senator in 1838? Was he the Sub-Treasury when first proposed? Was tor it now? To what wing of the Democac did he belong? To the Calboun or the O Hunkers? Candid answers to these questing would tend greatly to enlighten the House as the good and bad qualities, the strong and wo

points of the Democratic nominees.

Mr. CARSON would, with pleasure, giv information in his possession in regard to the nion of the distinguished numinee he had before the House. With regard to the Sub-T. sury, Mr. Mason was originally opposed to the ground of expediency, but not of ple. He thought it inexpedient at the though, in principle, correct. The Bank pension, and consequent derangement of currency, rendered it inexpedient, as he thou and induced him to oppose it, when he in Congress. He thought that was no proper time for it to be adopted. Mr. proper time for it to be adopted. son was not guided by any Presidential re mendation, or the behests of party. He was lead him to do what he believed best for his city. In regard to the present Sub-Treasury Mr. C. said Mr. Mason was opposed to its re With regard to the Lientenant General, he unable to inform the House what Mr. M. would have done; but he felt satisfied he wo have given upon that, as upon all other subjean independent and an honest vote.

[Deba'e continued on Second Page.] [In the Senate, on Wednesday, in reply to he Braxton's suggestion that Mr. Hunter would pably remove to Berkeley or Jefferson, Mr. Graner stated that he thought the rumor with foundation. He had inquired of a friend of M Hunter, and he believed a distant relative w had heard of no such purpose. Mr. Hunter he exhibited the good taste to go to Jefferson for wite, (where there were many more fine girls for wives,) but Mr. G. did not believe he about to change his residence. At all even the West might have to a Senator. At a ! stage of the proceedings, Mr. G. might word to say about one of the nominees.]

the course of Whig politicians and presses g the justice of the war, is to be found in the lowing extract of a letter to a gentleman of Was ington, published in the Union :

Cuna, Jan. 7, 1817 Dear Sir-I wish half a dozen of the ment and all those coming from their coast bour Europe, and more can be learned in a wee he state of sentiment in Mexico, than we w sis of their obstinacy is perceptible here as veral of those best able to judge have rep the same thing. The Mexican leaders that Federalists will sooner or later compel yeslacken hostilities. They rely on the av opposition to further acquisition of Southern ritory for the final evacuation of the con you must be here, in the very focus of Merit the power of the Congress elect to return ! the territory which we have conquered.

tion, for the greater part of which we are inc correct report, and they have succeeded.

I wish to put it off as long as possible, par icularly if we can keep in good humor while doing so. It was objected to Mr. McDowell that he gave the vote for Lieut General. Well, sir, that To the Editors of the Enquirer : was bad enough, but between these parties the WILLIAMSBURG, VA., Jan. 7, 184 question is, how would Mr. Mason or Mr. Jones Gentlemen-Can you not prevail on so your triends in the Legislature to suggest the priety of changing the name of the Colons the 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteer-? 1 been very near ruining my mouth several in attempting to pronounce that name, and fear unless something is done, and that sp proud satisfaction the appointment of C and feel confident that the safety of our m the honor of our State, could not have bee mitted to worthier hands-but then that no. Who, when reading of the brilliant charge will ever for one moment suppose that i

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Joseph Howard and John T. Howard, me partners doing business under the firm an Howard and Son, and members of the lat Howard and Sons, which was composed of Judy and Joseph Howard, 10th T. Howard, and Joseph Howard, chants and partners under the firm and says ard and Sons, and other

The defendants above named not having experience and given security according to